BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1865. NO. 117.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Latest from the North.

RICHMOND, March 27.—The New York "Tribune" of the 25th received.

The Fourth Army Corps, under Stanly, is reported on its way to Knoxville to join in the Western Virginia campaign. Its strength is estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000.

A cavalry force of 6,000, under Stoneman, has left Knoxville and is moving towards West Virginia.

Fifteen thousand cavalry and mounted infantry left Eastport, Miss., a few days ago on a gigantic raid, with Mobile as the ultimate objective point.

A Washington telegram says the double leaded article in Forney's "Chronicle" this morning, on peace, and the propriety of pardoning even the rebel leaders in order to secure it, attracts considerable attention as connected with the President's visit to the front.

A report prevailed in Memphis on Friday that Mobile had been evacuated.

Gold still exsited, closing at 154.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 27.—The Bristol correspondent of the "Whig" says that Stoneman was at Mossy Creek on the 15th with 4,000 cavalry. His destination is supposed to be Salisbury, N. C.

Passes direct from Knoxville report the arrival there from Chattanooga of a large number of troops. North Carolina and Lynchburg seemed to be the theme of conversation among officers and men.

From Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, &c.

AUGUSTA, March 26.—The Yankees burned, destroyed and evacuated Dalton several days ago.—About 1,000 of Wofford's cavalry have moved eighteen miles above on a tour of observation. Wofford is supposed to have six thousand in his entire command.

Gen. Taylor has issued an order that in the future field and line officers of all commands in his department will be held personally responsible for damages committed by their soldiers upon public and private property.

Two transports came up Big Black river, nine miles from Canton, Miss., and removed all the cotton found on the bank for government purposes. Our troops were ordered not to interfere with them.

A Yankee force of seven thousand are in the vicinity of Greensboro' and Tupelo, Miss.

A strong Yankee force, with a large wagon train, are moving on Columbus, Miss., from Huntsville.

Gen. Lyon's brigade is watching the enemy at Guntown.

Gen. Forrest's headquarters are at Westpoint, Mississippi. He is watching the enemy's movements.

Armstrong's brigade is operating to check the enemy's advance from Saltillo.

A considerable force of the enemy are reported between Liberty and Clinton. Gen. Hodge is opposing them.

The preparations for the defence of Mobile are very complete. Provisions for a six months' siege are complete. General Taylor has done everything for a successful defence.

The Yankees have moved out to Gernales, fifteen miles from Pensacola, where they are water bound.

The late term of the Grand Jury of Madison county, Ga., presented Col. Dorrengh and his cavalry as a nuisance.

The Savannah "Republican" of the 17th says that last week the telegraph cable (Yankee) was cut at St Augustine Creek by a negro. Much energy is being used to recover the wire.

The British subjects at Charleston have had the following order issued them by the British Consulate at Charleston, C. S.:

British subjects who are residents of this place and vicinity are requsted to register at this Consulate their names, residences and occupations at the earliest convenience. Those who have already received certificates of nationality must bring them for inspection. All others must be prepared to exhibit papers not only of their nationality, but also of their neutrality.

(Signed) H. PINCKNEY WALKER, H. B. M.
Acting Consul, Charleston.

A very active and thriving trade has sprung up, and large stock sales are reported.

Ex-Gov. Aiken is claimed by the "Courier" to have been a consistent Union man, but was unable to oppose the Confederacy. He never used any measures against the Yankee government.

Lagar Yates, the former President of the Vigilance Committee, has been dismissed the position of Chief of the Fire Department.

The ship *Lawrence*, with 2,400 bales of cotton, went ashore at the mouth of the Savannah river on the 7th. She has been towed up and placed in the dry dock at Savannah.

The *Ranger*, a new Confederate man-of-war, is cruising on the ocean.

Two Yankee vessels of war have been dispatched to watch the New England coast.

The first negro troops (prisoners) were exchanged on the 22d of February.

AUGUSTA, March 26.—On the 20th of March a number of negroes built a craft on Briar Creek, about 100 miles below this city, floated out and attempted to navigate the Savannah river down to reach the Yankees at Savannah. The craft struck a torpedo and blew the raft to pieces, and not one of the party has been heard of since.

It is reported that the Yankees, under Grierson, came out from Memphis, through Ripley, Miss., one day last week, and made a demonstration against Tupelo, when they were met by Chalmers and a part of Forrest's command and forced to retreat in haste towards Memphis.

Demonstrations against Mobile and fleet movements from Pensacola and Milton are still threatened.

Thomas' force is still in Northern Alabama and Mississippi. There are no indications yet of his intentions. It is supposed they will still continue to threaten Selma.

OUTRAGE.

The Confederate of yesterday has the following:

It has been brought to our notice by the most positive information, that outrages, wanton and destructive, have been perpetrated upon the people of the adjacent county of Johnston, by a portion of our own troops, which deserve the severest condemnation and punishment.

Residing in that county was a Mr. Goodin, an industrious, excellent farmer, and as faithful a friend to the Southern Confederacy as any man. Last week a troop of cavalry, which reported itself to be of Low's Brigade, Butler's Division, led by a Captain, who was a short thick man with heavy moustache and whiskers, came to this gentleman's house, and first demanded corn.—Mr. Goodin was then delivering corn into some wagons belonging to another command. He said to this thick set Captain, that he would wait upon him in a few moments; to which he replied that he had no time to wait; whereupon he ordered his men to "pitch in," which they did. They unroofed the farmer's cribs, as he describes, like a hurricane, seized upon his corn, scattered it along his lane, and used it at pleasure. They then fastened on *his* poultry yards, and those of his negroes, and robbed him and them of ducks, geese, fowls and eggs. *Mr. Goodin informed the editor of this paper that he had not left thirty days provisions for his family.*

The worst of this case is not told until it is mentioned that Mr. Goodin is one of the largest tithe payers, for the force that he employs, in the county.

More than this, Col. Nathan Williams, Mr. Claud B. Sanders, Col. John Sanders, David Smith and others, all excellent citizens, and most devoted friends of the Confederacy, have suffered in the same way.

Now the first enquiry to be made is, who is the *short thick-set Captain*, or Q M., *with heavy moustache and beard*, for *he* is the man to find. Mr. Goodin is positive that the troop reported as belonging to *Butler's Division, Law's Brigade*. It is the duty of every innocent Captain to clear himself of this charge and fasten the guilty party.

Mr. Goodin requests us to say that there was a Lieutenant along who, not only did not participate, but reproved and endeavored to prevent the outrage. *Let this Lieutenant* consummate his good conduct by reporting the guilty.

As a public journalist, we present this case to the authorities. The poor man can do nothing for himself. It is time for those in high command to let the people know that they shall be safe from destruction, at least from our own army; and this assurance can be best given by bringing to punishment such persons as the one we have above described, and properly recompensing the injured citizens.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON—"REBELS" TAKING THE OATH—THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

We clip the following from the Charleston correspondence of the New York "Times," dated 8th instant. It presents some of the features of subjugation:

Under the new order of things the people of Charleston are gradually coming to their senses, and evince a disposition to make the city once more the leading trading mart for this section of the country. When we first took possession the citizens were shy, and hesitated about making their appearance on the streets, but now they come forth in swarms, and of course the majority of them profess to be on the side of the Union.

Some of the citizens still cling to the hope that the rebel government will eventually succeed in establishing itself on a firm basis, but the same citizens are laughed and jeered at by their more wise neighbors.

King street is alive with business. One is astonished to see how much sutlers and other traders have taken stores and exposed goods for sale. The stores are doing an excellent business, too. From morning till night they are thronged with customers. The great trouble is that a majority of the citizens have rebel money only. They appreciate the fact that this money is worthless; yet they are very reluctant to part with it without receiving a portion of an equivalent in return.

A change has recently been made in the command of the district. Brigadier-General John P. Hatch is in command of the Northern District, Department of the South, his predecessor, Brigadier-General Schlemmelfenning, having been assigned to the command of the defences about Charleston.

By a recent order, all citizens desiring any favor whatsoever from the government are required to call upon Provost Marshal Willoughby and take the oath of allegiance. A large number of citizens have, consequently, availed themselves of this opportunity of proving their loyalty to the old Union. Among the number who have taken the oath of allegiance are several ladies; in fact, the first one to take the oath was a lady. Several parties have expressed their apprehension that by taking the oath they would be liable to be forced into the army—not discriminating between the wholesale conscription of the rebels and the system of draft as observed by our own authorities. They do not take into consideration the fact that any one who has served in the rebel ranks cannot, by established law, serve in a military capacity under the United States government. I am sorry to observe that many persons, who profess to be Union, have shown a reluctance to take the oath of allegiance. They proffer all manner of excuses, which simply mean that they are about as much rebel as Union in their composition. Under the present regime, the people of Charleston can take their choice—identify themselves as Unionists or rebels.

Major-General Gillmore came up from Hilton Head yesterday. Since his arrival in the department he has been on the constant move. On one day we find him at Savannah, and on the following day at Charleston, or some other point on the coast. By some means the people of Charleston always know when General Gillmore arrives in town. The moment his flag-ship touches the pier, a group of citizens are sure to make their appearance and extend him a hearty welcome. It is curious to notice the interest that the people take in informing each other of the fact that General Gillmore had arrived. When he appears on the street, we are assured of his presence by the remarks that are made by those who espy him. One will say there goes General Gillmore, the man who gave us so much uneasiness; and another will remark, there passes the officer who destroyed our city. All seem to look upon him as an officer worthy of their particular attention.

We have been requested by Col. Parker, Commandant of the Post at Raleigh, to say, that Gen. Johnston has ordered the discontinuance of the publication of his notice of 23d inst., relative to impressment of animals.

Col. Parker's notice refers only to Raleigh and vicinity, as we understood it. We did not, and we do not now, suppose that Col. Parker presumed to interfere with the operations of officers, over the entire State. That *something* should protect the citizens of the country from unauthorised and lawless men and officers is painfully apparent.

The army must be supplied with animals necessary for proper transportation; the people must be protected from impositions.

Col. Parker requests us to say that Major Edmonston, assisted by Captains J. B. Goolse and I. N. Nichols, together with Maj. Landis of the army, and Capt. Morgan, C. S. N., have charge of impressment of animals in N. C.—*Confederate of yesterday.*

THE BANKS.—We observe an advertisement in the Richmond papers saying that the Farmer's Bank has, on application of the Governor, suspended the redemption of its circulation and that of its branches. Probably the Bank of Virginia may follow suit.

We are at a loss to interpret the meaning of this change of policy. It may have been brought about in some way by the action of Congress in levying a tax in kind of twenty-five per cent. on all coin, &c., or it may be done to prevent the gold in the vaults of the Bank from passing into the hands of our enemies, in redemption of the circulation. The act of Congress will take one-fourth of the coin from the Banks, and it is difficult to say just now what will become of the remaining three-fourths. We are afraid some note holders will regret they did not exchange the notes for gold, while opportunity presented itself.—*Danville (Va.) Register.*

BROWNLOW AS A GOVERNOR.—Brownlow, the Governor elect of Tennessee, has just recovered twenty-five thousand dollars damages from two "secessionists," for "malicious treatment" of him in 1861. This new Governor, commenting on the verdict, says in his paper:

Impoverish the villians—take all they have—give their effects to the Union men they have crippled and imprisoned, and let them have their "Southern rights." They swore they would carry on the war until they exhausted their last little negro and lost their lands. Put it to them, is our advice, most religiously—fleece them, and let them know how other men feel when robbed of all they have! Let them be punished—let them be impoverished—let them be slain—and, after slain, let them be damned.

We regret to learn that John M. Daniel, Esq., editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, is dangerously ill with typhoid pneumonia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACKSMITH AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 1ST APRIL, AT TWELVE o'clock, at our sales room we will sell without reserve a No. 1 blacksmith about 25 years old.
March 29-td W. F. ASKEW & CO.

BLUE STONE
AT
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BLACK PEPPER
AT
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BROOMS
AT
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

CONFEDERATE MONEY TAKEN FOR ALL ACcounts due E. A. Whitaker to date.
March 29-3t

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
16 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 16.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 13 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY, SIXTEEN (16) horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four Iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish, two Drills, a lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, two setts Blacksmiths Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, Sapona, Pig, Scrape and Wrought Iron, a lot Plough Stuff, Plow Casting and Plows, Hollow Ware, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, at Greensboro, N C.
March 15 td TARPSLEY & YARBROUGH.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job PRINTING with dispatch.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No 2.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HEADQTR ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No 2

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a stricter admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and such improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

CITY TAXES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
Raleigh, March 10, 1865. }

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

WM. H. HARRISON,
March 13-td Mayor.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.
mar9-d1t w1t Sr. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL,
March 4-dcaw3w. Admr.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
March 9-tf P. L. WOODSON.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATEly proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS HAVING BEEN TAken for a Hospital, we hereby notify all persons having servants in our possession to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, as we shall close business for the present.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.
March 23-3t

☞ **Rags Wanted.**—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Weekly Progress, viz:

One square, one week $1 00
Two squares, one week 1 75
Three days 1 25
Four days 1 50
Five days 1 75
Three weeks 2 50
One month 4 00
Two months 7 00
Three months 9 00
Six months 15 00
One year 25 00

Fifty lines, or other space of equal extent, to square, and additional squares will be charged in the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged as a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Editorials and other Notices charged 4 cents per line, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865
CALENDAR.

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	31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H B HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J HARRIS, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H B HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W R PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev P FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUPT.
MACON, N. C., March 3, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro hands or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. V. FREEMONT,
March 6-2t Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Mar 20. RALEIGH, N. C.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1865.

The Situation.

We received [illegible] below yesterday. Several persons told us they heard [illegible] in that direction yesterday morning. [illegible] armies are probably not far apart, Sherman [illegible] dering upon what to trust to for them, and Johnston watching him with a keen and [illegible] eye. We think them safe in [illegible] some kind soon. [illegible] to [illegible] our telegraphic columns for the latest [illegible] received.

Stopping the Newspapers.

We learn that Gov. Vance has ordered all mail of the second class to stop at 12 to-day, and if carried out he will do what no despotism either side has done since the beginning of the war, stop the newspapers. It is generally understood that these men are called out to keep Wheeler and his men from stealing property from the people, but from what we have seen and heard of them we think Wheeler and his command are quite as honest and respectable as Gov. Vance and his Home Guard. The Governor may play the petty despot now, but it would be well for him to remember that the people may one day be free.

It was the intention of the framers of the law that the second class should only be called out in case of actual invasion or, of insurrection within the county, and it is apparent to all that neither contingency is upon us now.

Signs of the Times.

So far as the positions and efficiency of our armies are concerned, the signs of the times are hopeful. With as skilful Generals and as brave troops as were ever known in the annals of history, we may well be encouraged to persevere.—Sherman is brought to a standstill, and his victorious career suddenly ended. Grant can no longer remain in security in his trenches. Confederate armies, well organized and well equipped, and formidable in numbers, everywhere confront the enemy in Virginia and North Carolina, and there are strong indications of a turn in the tide of military operations which, for some months past, has been running against us.

But there is another view to be taken of matters. The area of territory from which supplies are to be drawn for the support of the armies of Lee and Johnston is circumscribed. Already the impressing agents are taking the meat and grain of our farmers, leaving them but three months' supply. Many have not supplies for three weeks, or even for three days. Of course no one has anything to sell, the Government having taken all the surplus. What is the class of non-producers to do? And at the end of three months, what are even the large producers to do? These are serious—momentous questions; and it would seem that we now have more to fear from General Starvation than from all the Yankee Generals combined.

If we can get our railroads repaired so as to draw supplies from the South and Southwest, our armies can be fed and our people have something left to subsist upon. In a few weeks, with the blessing of Providence, we shall have vegetables, which will be a great assistance. But it must be obvious to all that the portions of Virginia and North Carolina from which supplies can be drawn, cannot furnish a sufficiency for the armies of Lee and Johnston for any great length of time; and unless other resources can be commanded our armies must do quickly that which they have to do.

We do not say these things to discourage our people or our soldiers, but merely to prepare them for what they may reasonably expect. We trust that supplies may be procured from the South sufficient for our soldiers, and sufficient to enable our Government to return, in kind, the provisions that have been impressed, so that neither soldiers nor people will seriously suffer. We must hope for the best, but it is the part of wisdom to prepare for the worst.

A Confederate Captain Sentenced to be Hung.—Captain Robert C. Kennedy, Confederate States Army, is to be hung to-day, March 25th, in New York, in accordance with the finding of a court-martial, at which General Dix says the following points were proved:

1. That the accused has been an officer in the service of the insurgent States since August, 1861.

2. That he was in the city of New York in disguise, and under a false name, in the month of November, several weeks immediately preceding the attempt to set the city on fire.

3. That he was here for a purpose which he refused to disclose, and that he returned hastily, by night, to Canada.

4. That he stated, in the presence of several persons, that he set fire to Barnum's Museum and to one of the "down-town" hotels; and

5. That he was arrested at Detroit in disguise, armed with a revolver, traveling under a false name, and with a passport representing himself to be a loyal citizen.

On proof of these facts, he was convicted of acting as a spy and carrying on irregular and illegal warfare. The person who testified to his confession of having set on fire Barnum's Museum and one of the hotels in the lower part of the city was not under duress or an accomplice, was a reluctant witness, and could have had no motive to make a false statement. He is corroborated by other testimony.

Fayetteville Observer.—Mr. Britain has commenced the publication of a weekly paper of the above title at Winnsboro', S. C., the Daily *News* being suspended for the present. The *Observer* is a handsome sheet and ably edited.

The President's Late Message.

The following is the report of the Senate Committee on [illegible] President Lincoln's late message:

It was referred [illegible] the President's message of the 10th instant, as relates to the action of Congress during the present session having duly considered the same, respectfully submit the following report:

The attention of Congress is called by the President to the fact that, for carrying on the war successfully, there is urgent need of men and supplies for the army.

The measures passed by Congress during the present session for furnishing the army are considered by the President inefficient; and it is said that the results of the law authorizing the employment of slaves as soldiers will be less than anticipated, in consequence of the illiberal action of Congress in adopting the measure. That a law so radical in its character, so repugnant to the prejudices of our people, and so intimately affecting the organism of society, should encounter opposition, and receive a tardy sanction, ought not to excite surprise; but if the policy and necessity of the measure had been seriously urged on Congress by an Executive message, legislative action might have been quickened. The President, in no official communication to Congress, has recommended the passage of a law putting slaves into the army as soldiers, and the message under consideration is the first official information that such a law would meet his approval.—The Executive message transmitted to Congress on the 7th of November last suggests the propriety of enlarging the sphere of employment of the negro as a laborer, and for this purpose recommends that the absolute title to slaves be acquired by impressment, and, as an incentive to the faithful discharge of duty, that the slaves thus acquired be liberated, with the permission of the States from which they were drawn. In this connection, the following language is used:

"If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that, in addition to the duties heretofore performed by the slave, he might be advantageously employed as *pioneer and engineer laborers*; and, in that event, that the number should be augmented to forty thousand. *Beyond this limit and these employments it does not seem to me desirable, under existing circumstances, to go.*"

In the same message the President further remarks:

"The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore, solely in the light of policy and our social economy. *When so regarded, I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and arming the slaves for the duty of soldiers.*"

It is manifest that the President, in November last, did not consider that the contingency had then arisen which would justify a resort to the extraordinary policy of arming our slaves. Indeed, no other inference can be deduced from the language used by him; for he says:

"These considerations, however, are rather applicable to the *improbable contingency of our need of resorting to this element of resistance than to our present condition.*"

The Secretary of War, in his report, under date of November 3d, seemed to concur in the opinion of the President when he said:

"While it is encouraging to know this resource for further and future efforts is at our command, *my own judgment does not yet either perceive the necessity or approve the policy of employing slaves in the higher duties of soldiers.*"

At what period of the session the President or Secretary of War considered the improbable contingency had arisen, which required a resort to slaves as an element of resistance, does not appear by any official document within the knowledge of your committee. Congress might well have delayed action on this subject until the present moment, as the President, whose constitutional duty it is "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy," has never asked, in any authentic manner, for the passage of a law authorizing the employment of slaves as soldiers. The Senate, however, did not wait the tardy movements of the President. On the 20th December, 1864, the following resolution was adopted by the Senate in secret session:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, in secret session, as to the state of the finances in connection with the payment of the troops; the means of supplying the munitions of war, transportation and subsistence; the condition of the army, and the possibility of recruiting the same; the condition of our foreign relations, and whether any aid or encouragement from abroad is expected, or has been sought, or is proposed, so that the Senate may have a clear and exact view of the state of the country, and of its future prospects, and what measures of legislation are required."

In response to this resolution, the President might well have communicated to the Senate his views as to the necessity and policy of arming the slaves of the Confederacy as a means of public defence. No answer whatever has been made to the resolution. In addition to this, a joint committee was raised by Congress, under a concurrent resolution adopted in secret session, on the 30th of December, 1864. That committee, by the resolution creating it, was instructed, "by conference with the President, and by such other means as they shall deem proper, to ascertain what are our reliable means of public defence, present and prospective."

A written report was made by the committee on January 26th, 1865; and, although it had a conference with the President, no allusion is made in the report to any suggestion by him that the necessities of the country required the employment of slaves as soldiers. Under these circumstances, Congress, influenced no doubt by the opinion of Gen. Lee, determined for itself the propriety, policy and necessity of adopting the measure in question.

The recommendation of the President to employ forty thousand slaves as cooks, teamsters, and as engineer and pioneer laborers was assented to, and a law has been enacted at the present session for the purpose, without limit as to number.

All the measures recommended by the President to promote the efficiency of the army have been adopted except the entire repeal of class exemptions; and some measures not suggested by him—such as the creation of the office of General-in-Chief—were originated and passed by Congress, with a view to the restoration of public confidence and the energetic administration of military affairs.

On the subject of exemptions the President in his message of November 7th, uses the following language:

"No pursuit nor position should relieve any one who is able to do active duty from enrollment in the army unless his functions or services are more useful to the defence of his country in another sphere. But it is manifest that this cannot be the case with entire classes. All telegraph operators, workmen in mines, professors, teachers, engineers, editors and employees of newspapers, journeymen printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers, physicians, and numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot, in the nature of things, be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportions that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality," etc.

The casual reader would infer that the fact, as they stood at the date of the message, exempted the classes enumerated by the President, as well as many other classes not mentioned by him.—Such is not the fact. The only class exemptions allowed by the laws then in force, were the following: Ministers of religion; superintendents and physicians of asylums for the deaf, dumb and the blind, and of the insane; one editor for each newspaper, and such employees as the editor may certify on oath as indispensably necessary; the public printers of the Confederate and State governments, and their journeyman printers; one skilled apothecary in each apothecary store, who was doing business as such on the 10th of October, 1862; physicians over thirty years of age, and for the last seven years in practice; presidents and teachers of colleges, seminaries and schools, and the superintendents, physicians and nurses in public hospitals; certain mail contractors and drivers of post-coaches; certain officers and employees of railroad companies, and certain agriculturists or overseers.

Officers of the State governments are not properly included among the exempted classes, because it is conceded that Congress has no constitutional power to conscribe them as soldiers. Nor are Dunkards, Quakers, or other non-combatants, regarded as belonging to class exemptions, because, under the act of June 7, 1864, the exemption of these persons is subject to the control of the Secretary of War. The exemption of agriculturists or overseers between the ages of eighteen and forty five, has been repealed at the present session.—Tanners, shoemakers, millers, blacksmiths, telegraph operators, and workmen in mines, enumerated by the President as among the classes exempted, are not now, and have not been since the passage of the act of 17th of February, 1864, exempted as a class. If railroad officers and employees, and State officers who are not constitutionally subject to conscription, be excluded, the classes now exempted east of the Mississippi river embrace about nine thousand men—one-third of whom are physicians, and nearly one-third are ministers of the Gospel; the remaining third is principally composed of teachers, professors, printers and employees in newspaper offices, and apothecaries.

In remarkable contrast to the number of persons relieved from military service by the exemptions above mentioned, the report of the Conscript Bureau exhibits the fact that, east of the Mississippi river, twenty-two thousand and thirty-five men have been detailed by Executive authority. In consequence of this abuse of the power of detail, Congress, at its present session, passed an act revoking all details and limiting the exercise of that power in the future. The third section of this act, exempting skilled artisans and mechanics from all military service, which is excepted to by the President, and which has since been repealed, was originally adopted in consequence of suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of War. In alluding to the embarrassments encountered by the administrative bureaus, the Secretary says:

"In addition, they have been constrained, by the stringent legislation of Congress, to relinquish their most active and experienced agents and employees, and substitute them from more infirm and aged classes."

Again:

"Interferences of this kind are inevitably so prejudicial and disturbing that it is hoped a well devised and permanent system of providing and retaining in continuous employment a sufficient number of artisans, experts and laborers, for all essential operations, may be devised and established."

The truth is, that the bill originally introduced into the Senate exempting skilled artisans and mechanics was actually prepared in one of the bureaus of the War department. Congress, therefore, had reason to suppose that it would meet the sanction of the Executive.

To conscribe the ministers of religion, and require them to obtain details to preach the Gospel, would shock the religious sentiment of the country and inflict a greater injury on our cause than can be described. The conscription of editors and of printers necessary to the publication of newspapers would destroy the independence of the press, and subject it to the control of the Executive Department of the government. The railroad officers and employees, are as necessary to the prosecution of the war as soldiers in the field. Physcians and apothecaries are essential to the health of the people, and no complaint has reached Congress of abuses in this class of exemptions. If the education of youth be regarded as conducive to the maintenance of society and the preservation of liberty, it is not perceived that the exemption of professors of colleges and teachers of schools can be justly censured. The Senate passed a bill containing a section repealing the exemption allowed to mail contractors and drivers of post-coaches; but, at a subsequent stage of proceedings and on the recommendation of a committee of conference, based on the urgent remonstrances of the Postmast-General, the section alluded to was stricken out.

The subject of class exemptions was called to the attention of Congress by the Executive message of November last. It was carefully considered, and an act was passed expressive of the views of the Legislative Department of the government. The message under consideration recurs to the same subject. It is to be regretted that the views of the Legislative Department of the government have not met the favor of the Executive, and that he should deem it both necessary and proper to express dissatisfaction with the matured opinion of Congress.

It is true that Congress has failed to respond to the recommendation of the President, to enact a general militia law. The subject was considered, and the failure to act was the result of deliberation. The conscription laws enacted by Congress have placed in the military service of the country, all its able-bodied citizens between the ages of seventeen and fifty. The whole military material of the country, so far as legislation is concerned, is absorbed by the conscription acts. There is none left on which a militia law can operate except the exempted classes, and the boys under seventeen, and the men over fifty years of age. It was deemed expedient to allow this material to remain subject to the control of the State authorities for the purposes of local police, to aid in the arrest of deserters, and to enforce the administration of State laws.

It is also true that the President has recommended the passage of a law suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. This recommendation was the subject of a special message, in secret session. It occupied the attention of Congress for four or five weeks. After mature deliberation, the measure was laid aside as unimportant and inexpedient. Spies can be arrested and tried summarily without suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.—Conspiracies, tending in any manner to the injury of our cause, were provided for by a special act, passed at the present session, "to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States."—The States of North-Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi, had expressed, through their Legislatures, great repugnance to the past legislation of Congress suspending the writ, and a large portion of the people throughout the country was arrayed against the policy of that legislation. It was deemed wise and prudent to conciliate opposition at a time when dissensions are ruinous; and as the benefits to be derived from the suspension of the writ were conjectural, the deliberate judgment of Congress was expressed by its silence on the subject. It is to be regretted that the Executive does not concur in these views, and again calls on Congress to revise its action, and to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* as a measure indispensable to the successful conduct of the war." If the facts stated in the Confidential Message, alluded to by the President, be the basis of the opinion that the suspension of the writ is indispensable to the conduct of the war," Congress does not concur in that opinion.—Congress has not been in session since August last. It is not perceived that the military reverses of the country since that period were occasioned by absence of the legislation asked for.

In regard to impressments, Congress, at the present session, has passed a bill declaring that the terms "just compensation," as used in the Constitution, entitle the owner whose property is impressed to the market value thereof at the time and place of impressment. This legislation was considered necessary, in consequence of judicial decisions in some of the States, and because of the difficulty of procuring supplies on any other terms. Indeed, it was supposed that the Executive had reached the same conclusion, as the Commissary General, on the 20th December, 1864, had advertised that he would pay for supplies the price fixed by local appraisement; which is, in fact, the market price. The President, in his Annual Message of November last, did not call the attention of Congress to any difficulties attendant on the execution of the impressment laws. The present message, for the first time during this session, suggests modifications of those laws; and the recommendations of the President will doubtless receive the respectful consideration of Congress. It may well be doubted, however, whether the present specie value, payable in the future, will induce the owner of property to part with it; and whether the passage of such a measure would not result in a general concealment of provisions, and consequent starvation of the army.

It is apprehended by the President that some degree of embarrassment in the management of the finances will be felt in consequence of the inadequate provision made by Congress; and it is intimated that some of the measures recommended by him were so retarded as to lose much of their value: and others, after being matured, were, for the same reason, abandoned, because no longer applicable to our altered condition. The only financial measure abandoned after being matured was the currency bill, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed by the President in his Annual Message. It may be remarked that the failure to enact any fiscal measure, which has not sufficient vitality to render it valuable and applicable for the short period of four months, does not deserve much regret. The currency bill was recommended to Congress, and based on the condition the finances presented by the President in his message, and by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report. It was abandoned without regret, because, at a subsequent period of the session, it was ascertained that the arrears of public debt constituting cash demands on the Treasury exceeded, by nearly four hundred millions, the amount originally reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. The currency bill contemplated the reduction of the currency to one hundred and fifty millions by a conversion of treasury notes into tithe certificates, payable after the war, and by an annual application of a portion of the taxes in the nature of a sinking fund. The treasury notes received for tithe certificates were to be canceled.—The military reverses, which impaired the credit of the government to such an extent as to destroy the saleability at any of its bonds, left little hope that treasury notes would be exchanged for tithe certificates. As soon as the enormous increase in the arrears of debt was discovered, as above mentioned, all idea of reducing the currency was abandoned as impracticable. For these reasons, the committee of conference having charge of the currency bill agreed to abandon it as a useless pledge of future resources, without corresponding present advantage. Indeed, if the bill had been passed the first day of the session it would have expired from inanition on the 9th of January, 1865, the day on which the Secretary of the Treasury reported to Congress the deficit of four hundred millions, and recommended an increase of taxation to meet it.

The tax bill is regarded by the President as liberal, though inadequate. No nation on earth ever conducted a protracted war by resources derived from taxation alone. The message intimates a regret that the recommendation by the Secretary of the Treasury of a tax on agricultural income equal to the augmented tax on other income, payable in treasury notes, was rejected by Congress. This is evidently a mistake, as it assumes there has been an increase of taxes on other than agricultural incomes. The present income taxes are those laid by the act of April, 1864, as amended and re-enacted on the 17th of February 1864. To require the agriculturist to pay a tax on the income derived from his farm in addition to the one-tenth of his gross production, and the property tax of nine per cent. *ad valorem*, would be manifestly unjust and oppressive. After the delivery of his tithe, to tax the income of the agriculturist derived from the property producing the tithe, would leave little for family subsistence, for the purchase of supplies necessary for carrying on his agricultural operations, and for the payment of the *ad valorem* tax on his property. Congress, therefore, did not concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, believing it to be highly inexpedient.

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury have, in the main, received the approbation of Congress, and every disposition has been manifested to co-operate with him. The tax bill adopted very nearly approximates the rates desired by him. He recommended ten per cent. on property. Congress has imposed a tax of nine per cent. A new foreign loan was authorized in secret session, at his request, without any limitation on his authority except as to the amount. A transfer of certain sterling funds abroad was, by joint resolution, directed to be made from the Navy to the Treasury. Efforts were made to raise specie. A bill was passed in the Senate, in secret session, to accomplish that object by the sale of certain licenses. It is understood the bill was defeated in the House of Representatives by the acquiescence, if not at the instigation, of the Secretary of the Treasury. It appears from the correspondence submitted to Congress that the Secretary of War, as early as the 16th of February, notified the President of the embarrassed condition of his Department; and it is to be regretted that the Executive deliberated on, and postponed for so long a period as nearly twenty days, the communication of that information to Congress.

If loss of time be a vice inherent in deliberative assemblies, promptitude is a great virtue in Executive action. There is every disposition on the part of Congress to comply with the recommendations of the President, and some means of raising the coin desired will, no doubt, be devised. It is unfortunate that the necessity for coin in the Commissary Department was not made known until the message under consideration was received. The use of coin in one department of the government is calculated to superinduce the necessity for its use in all other departments; and hence the policy of the proposed measure, in a financial point of view, is very questionable. The necessity for supplies, however, overrides all other considerations. If practicable, it would be wiser to employ the specie in the purchase of treasury notes, and then use the notes to obtain supplies.

Nothing is more desirable than concord and cordial co-operation between all departments of government. Hence your committee regret that the Executive deemed it necessary to transmit to Congress a message so well calculated to excite discord and dissension. But for the fact that the success of the great struggle in which the country is engaged depends as much on the confidence of the people in the Legislative as in the Executive Department of the government, the message would have been received without comment. Your committee would have preferred silence. It has been induced to an opposite course, because they believe Congress would be derelict in its duty to permit its legitimate and constitutional influence to be destroyed by Executive admonitions, such as those contained in the message under consideration, without some public exposition of its conduct.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. ORR, Chairman,
THOMAS J. SEMMES,
W. A. GRAHAM,
A. T. CAPERTON,
JOHN W. C. WATSON.

THE LOCAL'S GOLDEN.

Our Market.—We appeal to our country friends to bring something to market. Many of our citizens are dependent to a great extent, upon the market from day to day, having no supplies on hand. We know that the country people, for some time past, have been deterred from coming to market for fear of having their horses and produce "pressed." We assure them there is now no danger, and we hope they will now come in. We do not exaggerate when we say that it is now a struggle with many to obtain food, even when they have plenty of money. All kinds of eatables are now commanding high prices, and we hope soon to see our Market Square covered with carts and wagons instead of being, as now, an empty desolation, the only object of visiting which is to spy out the nakedness of the land.

We earnestly appeal to the country people to bring us something to eat. We need it, and are willing to pay well for it.

Arrested.—A man by the name of Plummer, of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, Wheeler's command, was arrested near this place on Monday evening, charged with having stolen a horse.—The owner of the horse is in one of the hospitals here, and belongs to Butler's cavalry. His name is Blackwell, and the horse was stolen from him in Elbert county, Ga., and was recognized here by a negro boy belonging to Mr. Blackwell.—Three others were arrested in company with Plummer, who say that Plummer bought the horse. We have not learned what disposition has been made of the arrested men. We presume Plummer is held for trial.

We learn, says the *Conservative*, that there are no less than from 300 to 600 deserters in the lower end of Pitt County committing all sorts of depredations on the citizens by stealing their horses, negroes and provisions. It is reported that they get $200 for every fine horse they carry to the Yankees; also, $400 for every able bodied negro fit for service. They are stealing negroes and horses every night in some portion of the county. They also take all the provisions, such as bacon and pork, and leave families perfectly destitute.

To the Friends of Soldiers in Gen. J. E. Johnston's Army.—The *Conservative* says a regular Post Master having been appointed to serve in this army, the better to facilitate the delivery of mails, parties writing to officers or soldiers of this command will be particular to give as address, the Company, Regiment, Brigade or staff on which they may be serving and say "Johnston's Army" as destination.

Sale of Bonds, Gold, &c.—Messrs. Crocok & Litchford sold at auction yesterday $10,000 in new N. C. State bonds as follows: $1,000 of 6's at $2.10; $1000 do. $2.00; $2,000 do. $1.85; $3,500 do. $1.90; and $2,500 of 8's at $2.00.

They also sold $50 in gold at from $72 to $73 25. Also $500 on the Banks of Cape Fear and Commerce at $15.

Our Wounded.—The wounded soldiers in hospital here are doing well, generally. Most of them were but slightly wounded, and they will soon be ready to rejoin their commands. Those of them that we have seen are in good spirits and anxious again to meet the foe.

Furlough Lost.—We are requested by Private Simeon Smith, a returned prisoner, to say that he has lost his furlough. Any person finding it will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

The Conscript office for North Carolina has been removed from Raleigh to Greensboro, and officers on conscript service are notified to report to that place.

Prisoners.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th says:

Prisoners of War, to the number of nearly one thousand, were received at the Libby on Thursday and yesterday. Five hundred more are expected from another quarter to-day.

The following is from the same paper:

Heavy Robbery.—We understand that during the recent raid of the enemy under Sheridan, a party of Yankees came suddenly at Old Church upon Messrs. D. W. Sly, William Byrne, and another gentleman named Kendall, who were *en route* for the Potomac with their trunks containing valuables to a large amount. The Yankees robbed them of everything it is said.—Mr. Sly lost four hundred dollars in gold, eight hundred in silver, and thirty thousand dollars in Confederate money. Mr. Byrne was robbed of five thousand in gold, two thousand three hundred pounds sterling, besides diamonds to the value of several hundred thousand dollars in Confederate currency.

SELECT SCHOOL.
MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.
At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf